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For the Proprietor.

Advertisements, if not paid within the time specified, will be considered as continuing until the end of the year.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

For May, 1837.

Day	Month	Year
Monday	May	1837
Tuesday	May	1837
Wednesday	May	1837
Thursday	May	1837

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the United States Gazette.

HE ASKED TOO SOON.

He asked too soon—how he did prove

The magic of delay.

He asked, ere women here'd to love,

And sent his heart away;

He felt no thrill, when his true hands

Did warmly press her own.

His eyes and prayer were lightly won'd,

Too soon his heart was known.

He asked too soon—a wayward thing

Is woman's love when sought.

The heart's best treasure it will fling

On him who'll prize it not.

The fair would have the proud one bow,

The rover turn and kneel.

The coldest heart makes warmest view,

And the coldest feel.

He asked too soon—th' opposing thought,

And blended feelings known.

In her, when love has truly taught

His tyrant away to own.

A hope to gain the cooling heart,

The fair that's won will fly.

Perished by death, by passion torn'd,

All this her soul must try.

He asked too soon—she view'd his worth

With calculation cold.

He'd fame, he'd power, gentle birth,

And wealth of thought and word.

But he did ask, ere passion threw,

Remorse around his own.

And when the world his feelings knew,

She felt no kinder flame.

J. B. C.

From the Trenton Expositor.

THE LAST HERRING.

How easy death is!

Never yield to sorrow—

The blindest eye may see

A sunny day tomorrow.

It was Saturday night, and the widow of

the late Cottage was by her blazing fire

with her five tattered children at her

side, endeavoring by listening to the artless

words of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate

the heavy gloom that pressed upon her

soul. For a year, her own feeble hands

had provided for her helpless family, for

she had no friend in all the wide, unfriend-

ly world around. But that mysterious

element, the wisdom of whose ways are

beyond human comprehension, had visited

her with sickness, and her little

children were exhausted. It was now

the coldest of the winter, and the snow lay heavy and

deep through all the surrounding forests,

and the cold wind whistled through the

chimney, and rattled her puffy

pillow.

The last herring smoked upon the coal

fire, and it was the only article of food

in the house, and no wonder if her forlorn

little children brought up in her lone bosom

the agonizing question when she look-

ed upon her children, and no wonder, for

in the face of the mother, who had borne the

weight of sorrow, and who had borne the

weight of sorrow, and who had borne the

weight of sorrow, and who had borne the

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TRAGIC SCENE.

We witnessed the most tragical scene at Yancey Superior Court, that has ever been acted in any court in North Carolina. The facts were as follows: About two years since a man by the name of John Wilson, married Elizabeth Roy of that county. They lived together about seven weeks, when some disturbance took place which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes—declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character, that her conduct during the time they lived together, was insupportable, and by him could not be endured. She answered, that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy up; that he knew her character and circumstances in life perfectly well when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes open to all her frailties; she positively denied ever having been guilty of any misconduct, during the time they lived together, but that she acted towards him the part of an affectionate wife. She further asserted that when he was about to leave her, he made no charges against her, but gave as his reason for separation, that he did not nor had he ever loved her; that his friends had induced him to marry her solely for her property, and that he had ascertained he could not enjoy life with a woman he did not love.

At the last court an issue was made up and submitted to a Jury. The petition and answer having been read, evidence was then introduced which proved decidedly in favor of the petitioner. On the part of the plaintiff the case was submitted without any argument, but the counsel for the defendant resisted the divorce by a long and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the solemnity of the marriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on the parties, and the want of sufficient cause in that case to dissolve the bonds of matrimony.

During this investigation the parties were both in court. The husband was apparently young and simple, and in fact a mere boy, and there was nothing in the least prepossessing in his appearance. The wife seemed something older and altogether the superior. She is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black eyes and very expressive face; she manifested great interest in the trial.

The Jury after retiring a few moments, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The parties were still in their seats behind the bar, some six or eight feet distant from each other, the wife asked a gentleman by whom she was sitting for his knife as if to trim her finger nails; she felt of the edge, rose to her feet, paused a moment, turned pale, her eyes flashed fire, and she suddenly sprang forward with the drawn knife and aimed at her husband a deadly blow. But fortunately, a lady who was standing by saw her get the knife, and perceived from her countenance that she was meditating something of a desperate character, watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of the unsuspecting husband, she instantly seized the arm of the infuriated wife and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed; but determined at her hellish purpose, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband and turning, made a most furious attack on her whose hand had arrested the blow and thwarted the wicked design. The court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and borne out of the court, making the most wild and frantic exclamations—calling to her husband in the most tender and passionate language, and seemed to be entirely deranged.

Her conduct was strange and unaccountable, but all who witnessed the scene agree that she must have loved her husband. She had listened attentively to the investigation of the whole matter, heard the pathetic speech of her counsel, and then the verdict of the Jury pronouncing their final separation; she felt that she loved him above all others, and the idea that he was then at liberty to marry again (for that was said to be his object) was more than she could endure. Her heart was devoted to him, and sooner than see him pledged to another she would see him die, and that too by her own hand, in the presence of the court and the multitude that surrounded her. Of the consequences to herself she never thought, nor for them cared; they could not have been greater than death, and no doubt she felt at that moment that she would gladly take refuge in the arms of death. She remained in jail until the next morning, when she was brought before the court, and after being severely reprimanded, was sentenced to five days imprisonment, for contempt to the court, and required to give bond and security for her good behavior for the next twelve months.—Rutherford Gazette.

Cure for a Cough.—Take a lump of alum the size of a hen's egg, put it into a quart of molasses, and stir over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead, and when cool take a spoonful as often as you feel the cough coming on, and in a short time you will get relief.

POLITICAL.

EXTRACTS.

From the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to investigate the Executive Departments.

TESTIMONY OF HON. HUGH L. WHITE.

A communication in writing, in answer to the interrogatory put to the Hon. Hugh L. White was received through the chairman and read to the committee as follows:

The oath administered to me was "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." After being thus sworn, the interrogatory put to me is in the words following:

Question. "Do you, of your own knowledge, know of any act by either of the heads of the Executive Departments which is either corrupt, or a violation of official duty, or on that account omit any statement whatever; or, on the other hand, state facts which I believe prove one or the other, when the whole committee might disagree with me in opinion, and consider disclosures entirely useless; as not tending to prove any impropriety whatever. In this situation, I presume I shall best discharge my duty by telling what I may know falling within the range of either of the Executive Departments, and such circumstances as may tend to show the motive with which the act was done or omitted, leaving it to the committee to determine whether any statements I may make will be of use or not in their investigation."

Of my knowledge I do not know of any frands actually practised either as to the sale of the public lands, or in the purchase of Indian reservations; yet, from information I have received, in which I confide, I do believe frands have been practised, and are yet going on, as to both; and that in some of these, our own officers or agents have been, and now are, concerned or interested; and that if the committee will call upon persons who were and yet are in the vicinity of the places where these transactions have taken place, to disclose what they know, these frands, and those concerned in them, can be ascertained. Whether the heads of either of the departments are liable to be censured for any of these acts, the committee will of course decide for themselves, when they shall have ascertained all the facts.

In the year 1830, the system now going on for removing the Indians, with their consent, out of the limits of the States and Territories, and settling them west of the Mississippi, was sanctioned by Congress. It has been progressing as rapidly as possible ever since. The duties relating to this branch of business pertained to the war Department.

At the session of Congress for the years 1831 and 1832, and near the time when a short session would have terminated, the secretary of war came to me, as chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs; and stated that duties were becoming so onerous that he could not discharge them without an alteration in the Indian Department; that the gentleman who was then at the head of the Indian Bureau, and who was then receiving a salary of fourteen or sixteen hundred dollars, though a very able man, was entirely incapable of discharging his duties in such a manner as to give that aid which the public interest required; that he had drafted a bill to create the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, which he wished me to introduce, and endeavor to have passed into a law. I informed him that the session had then so far advanced, and the opposition to the Indian system was so strong, that I doubted it would be out of my power, beside, that some of the appointments which had been made, were, in my opinion, injudicious; and that if this office were created, and filled by a person so incompetent as he represented the person then at the head of the Indian Bureau to be, the public business would be no better done, and there would be necessarily a considerable increase of expense, and that I was unwilling to move on the subject, unless I could be assured, if the office was created, it shall be well filled. This he assured me should be done. I then requested him to speak with the chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the House, and if his co-operation could be procured, I would on my part, do all in my power to give effect to his wishes.

The bill was introduced, and, owing to the strong representation made of the necessity for its passage, the opposition in the Senate was withdrawn, and the law was passed. Congress adjourned, and no appointment of Commissioner was made until the next session; and then the same gentleman whose supposed incompetency at the head of the Indian Bureau, with a small salary, had given rise to this law, was nominated to fill the office of Commissioner, to which was attached the salary of \$3,000 per annum. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and they reported, recommending that the nomination should be confirmed. At that session I happened to be in the chair; and when I heard the report, withdrew from the chair, and spoke to the gentleman who made the report, told him what passed between the Secretary and myself, and that I felt it due to the Senate and to the country that the facts should be disclosed, so that the nomination might be acted on with a full understanding of the facts. He told me he would have the nomination laid on the table, until he could see the Secretary, and have his explanation on the subject. He did so, and afterwards informed me he had seen and conversed with the Secretary, and communicated to him my statement; and that the Secretary admitted my statement to be true, so to what passed between us, but that after the passage of the law Mr. Herring had devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of the duties pertaining to the office, and was then well qualified to discharge them. Under this statement I said nothing further, and the nomination was confirmed; and it did so happen that, although I never heard Mr. Herring's integrity called in question, yet his want of capacity was admitted by all with whom I conversed before he quit the office.

During the last session he was appointed paymaster, and Mr. C. A. Harris appointed Commissioner, who, so far as I can judge, is a most faithful, competent and efficient officer.

talent and industry, will be enabled to make those reforms which the public interest requires.

I feel that I should do the late Secretary injustice were I to stop here. I do not believe he intended to deceive me, or to injure the public when he presented me that if the office was created, it should be well filled; but that after it was created, as it connected itself with all the ramifications of the Indian Department, and the office might have a very extensive influence, it was estimated a matter of importance to have it filled with a decided friend to the gentleman who was then looked to by the President and many others as the person who ought to succeed the present Chief Magistrate; and that the Secretary was constrained to yield to an influence which he believed he had not the power successfully to resist. I am the more inclined to adopt this opinion, because from a very extensive intercourse with the Secretary relative to the Indian Affairs, I was impressed with the belief that in all cases where he was left free to pursue his own judgment, he was disposed to act with the utmost fairness, and with a strict regard to the public interest, and because I know, in a manner most satisfactory to myself, that, as early as 1831, (if not sooner), when the first cabinet was dissolved, and a new one to be created, the President had fixed his mind upon the present President elect as the most suitable person to succeed him; and that with a view to procure harmony among the members of his political family, it was considered important to remove from the old cabinet three gentlemen, who, it was believed, did not coincide in opinion with him upon that subject, and form a new cabinet which would be a unit; that is, each member of it concurring with the President as to the person most proper to succeed him when his eight years of service should terminate.

When the old cabinet was broken up, it was not wished to have the services of Mr. Eaton; his intention and wish was, to put me in his place, and, with my aid in Tennessee, to have him elected to succeed me in the Senate.

This opinion as to the motive for the appointment of Mr. Herring is still further fortified and confirmed in my mind, from a belief that a very large portion of all the officers appointed from that time to this have been selected upon the same principles, and with a view to the same object.

Connected with this subject, and tending to show that I am most probably correct in the view which I have become acquainted with, which show that the President watched with care, and uniformly endeavored to prevent, every thing which would have the effect of enabling any other citizen to compete, successfully, with the gentleman who was his favorite. During the same session of 1832 or 1833, when Mr. Herring was appointed it will be remembered, the United States seemed to be on the eve of a civil war with South Carolina, on account of the tariff; and that a bill was sent to the House of Representatives from the Treasury Department, proposing a modification and reduction of it; that the provisions of that bill were so changed in the House, that it became very unpalatable to a large majority, and had no prospect of finally passing; that in this state of things, and after what was called the force bill had been considerably discussed in the Senate, Mr. Clay introduced what is commonly called the compromise bill, and, upon its second reading, it had been referred to a select committee, composed of seven members. This committee it was my duty, as presiding officer, to appoint. Before the members of it were named, I received a note from the President, requesting me to go to his house, as he wished to see me. I returned for answer, that while the Senate was in session it was out of my power to go, but that as soon as it adjourned, I would call on him. I felt the high responsibility resting on me in appointing the committee; the fate of the bill in a good degree, depended on it; and if the bill failed, we would probably be involved in a most painful conflict, I endeavored to make the best selection I could, by taking some tariff men, some anti-tariff, one nullifier, and Mr. Clay himself—hoping that a majority of a committee, in which all interests and views were represented, could agree on any thing it was likely it would pass. Taking these principles for my guide, I wrote down the names of seven members, Mr. Clayton of Delaware being one; and immediately before we adjourned, handed the names to the Secretary, with directions to put them on the journal, and in the course of the evening waited on the President. Soon after we met, he mentioned he had wished to see me on the subject of appointing a committee on Mr. Clay's bill, to ask that Mr. Clayton might not be put on it, as he was hostile to the administration, and unfriendly to Mr. McLane, he feared he would use his endeavors to have preference given to Mr. Clay's bill over that of the Secretary of the Treasury, or words to that effect. I observed, in answer that it would always give me great pleasure to conform to the wishes of my political friends, whenever I could do so with propriety, but that the Treasury bill had been so altered and mutilated; and that, as I understood, in a good degree by the vote of his own party, that it had but few friends; and that we seemed to be on the eve of a civil war, and that for the sake of averting such a calamity, I would further all in my power any measure, come from whom it might, which would give peace to the country, and that any bill, having that for its object, was esteemed by me as a measure above party, and any man who was the author of it was welcome to all the credit he could gain by it. But at all events, it was too late to talk on the subject, as I had handed the names of the committee to the Secretary before we adjourned; and that as I had a very high opinion of Mr. Clayton's talents and liberal feelings, I had put him on the committee, without knowing he was personally unkind to the Secretary of the Treasury. He then asked me if I could not see the Secretary of the Senate that evening, and substitute some other name for Mr. Clayton, before the journal was made up: I told him I could not—in my judgment it would be wrong;—and then the interview terminated.

An incident occurred relative to an appointment, falling in with the business of the State Department, which I feel it my duty in state, but do not know that the Secretary of State had any participation in it.

At the session of 1833 and 1834, if my memory serves me, Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, was nominated as minister to Great Britain, and his nomination rejected. At the session of 1834 and 1835, on the Sunday immediately preceding the close of the session, a gentleman called at my lodgings to see me, and informed me that he called, at the instance of the President, to consult me on the subject of again nominating Mr. Stevenson as minister to Great Britain; and to say, that if I believed a majority in the Senate could be procured to confirm the nomination, the name of Mr. Stevenson would be sent in; if not, no nomination would be made during the session. I observed to the gentleman, I could not give any answer, as I had heard

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.

Captain of a Mexican Brig of War. The vessel, which was captured on the 11th inst., is now in possession of the United States. The U. S. Brig of War Matamoros, April, of the Mexican Republic, was captured by the American vessels, the USS Albatross, USS Thetis, USS Porpoise, USS Fish Hawk, USS St. Louis, and USS Albatross, which are now in possession of the vessel. The vessel was captured by the American vessels, the USS Albatross, USS Thetis, USS Porpoise, USS Fish Hawk, USS St. Louis, and USS Albatross, which are now in possession of the vessel. The vessel was captured by the American vessels, the USS Albatross, USS Thetis, USS Porpoise, USS Fish Hawk, USS St. Louis, and USS Albatross, which are now in possession of the vessel.

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are taking demands for molasses, Mexico is committing more depredations upon our commerce.

Unless our vessels of war will protect them, all the vessels that have sailed hence for Texas, will fall a prey to the Mexicans. Mr. Crawford, the English Consul, has gone to Columbia, having been landed at the mouth of the Brazos, by the British brig of war Racer. The Mexican fleet had captured the schr. Vigilant, hence for Matamoros, laden with arms and ammunition, and sent her to Matamoros.

General Felix Houston has reached New Orleans from Natchez, on his way for Texas which he purports to reach and take the command of his division of the army by the first of May.

An expedition (says the N. O. True American) is in contemplation by the Texans to proceed against Matamoros, early in May. The army is to be supported by the navy, and an attack made at the Brazos St. Iago and Matamoros simultaneously.

News reached here last night (says the same paper) that Bostomates had resigned the command of the army; that part of the troops had marched back to Mexico; that the expedition against Texas was given up; and that although eighty thousand dollars had been sent to Matamoros to pay the troops, yet those high in authority, as is usually the case kept the greater part of it.

STILL LATER FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier under date of April 30th, corroborates, as far as his letter goes, the information which we have already published from our correspondent in New Orleans.—Nat. Int.

The recent accounts received from Texas, by the schooners Wm. Bryant and Louisiana, are any thing but satisfactory. From a perusal of the Texian papers, I gather that the appearance of the Mexican fleet on the shores of the Republic the capture of the schooners Champion, Vigilant, and Louisiana, together with the unexpected appearance of a foraging party of one hundred Mexican cavalry on this side of the Rio Bravo, and not far from San Antonio de Bexar has spread general alarm throughout the settlements, in consequence of which many settlers were fast leaving the country. About twenty of them arrived on board the William Bryant. I must here repeat, that I do not yet see any serious cause for alarm.

The following additional confirmation of the advance of the Mexican army, from an official source, we find in the Richmond Whig:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Pay Department, Texas, April 5, 1837. Gentlemen: I send you enclosed a paper of the latest date. The enemy there spoken of is coming. The Mexican fleet is now off the coast, and we are blockaded in fact; the fleet consists of some seven or eight vessels, amongst them three brigs—Deaf Smith, our "Harvey Birch," has just come in, and states that he engaged one hundred of the enemy near Laredo—he killed twenty. He had with him twenty-one men, one was wounded in the engagement; the enemy fled in great terror apparently. The Indians are also very troublesome. Our little Navy, together with a steamboat and one or two transports, will very probably have an engagement in a day or two, as the Secretary has gone in person to command. You shall be kept advised of this campaign as it proceeds.

J. W. SCOTT.

Strong necessity for an Office.—The Exeter (New Hampshire) News Letter relates the following excellent anecdote.

"A countryman from the northern part of the State once called upon Governor Westworth, at Portsmouth, and begged his acceptance of a saddle of venison. The Governor loved venison, and smiled most graciously upon Jonathan as he accepted the present, and thanked him for so acceptable a mark of his respect. But the man hemmed and scratched his head, and was in no hurry to depart. The errand was but half done. His Excellency inquired of him if he could in any way be of service to him? when Jonathan informed him that there was no Ensign in the militia company at —, and he would be dreadfully obliged to his Governorship for a commission. The Governor would be very happy to oblige him if he had the proper recommendations, and asked if the company had elected him for their Ensign, or sent any evidence of their wish for his appointment? "Why, no, may it please your Excellency's honor," said Jonathan, "there are only two other men in town but myself, and one of them is the Captain and the other the Lieutenant, and they exercise me and manoeuvre me so much, that I am really afraid if I'm not made an Ensign pretty soon, they'll drill me to death."

To make fire and water proof Cement.—To half a pint of vinegar add the same quantity of milk; separate the curd, and mix the whey with the white of five eggs; beat it well together, and sift it into a sufficient quantity of quick lime, to cover it to the consistency of a thick paste. Broken vessels, mended with this cement, never afterwards separate, for it resists the action both of fire and water.

Every body knows something which nobody else knows. The wisest man, therefore, may learn something from the most ignorant.

From the New Orleans Bee, April 30. LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the schr. Wm. Bryant, we have received our regular file of the Telegraph to the 11th inst. These papers corroborate the intelligence of the capture of the schr. Champion. They further state that information has been received from Matamoros of the arrival of the schr. Bonny Boat. Captain Thompson reports, that off Velasco, within sight of land, he was hove to by a Mexican brig, mounting 16 guns. At this time there were two other brigs in sight. After being detained for some time, and receiving six passengers from the schooner Louisiana, which were captured at the same time, he was allowed to proceed on his voyage, having no articles contraband of war on board, and arrived yesterday in Matamoros. Capt. T. was informed by Davis, the commander of the Mexican squadron, that he had previously captured the schooner Champion, laden with provisions, arms, ammunition and emigrants, which he had seen to the eastward; Davis also informed him that the Mexican army were at, or near San Patricio, advancing towards Texas. It will be remembered that according to the latest accounts from Matamoros the movement of the Mexican troops were placed entirely out of the question.

From a letter published in the Telegraph addressed to the Secretary of War Mr. Fisher, by Deaf Smith, it appears there has been a skirmish between him and a party of Mexican horsemen. The force under him consisted only of 29 men, and it seems he was proceeding towards Laredo for the purpose of placing the flag of liberty on the spire of the church at that place—this Deaf Smith as the reader doubtless is aware is a celebrated spy, something akin to the famous Birch of the American revolution. When he discovered the enemy they were advancing toward him in fine order, he suffered them to approach within fifty yards, when he gave the order to fire, charging every man to be sure of his aim; the engagement lasted about 45 minutes, when the Mexicans retreated leaving 10 killed and taking of as many wounded. Their force consisted of 40 men all mounted. Twenty of their horses were captured, and Smith would have pursued them, if he had not been informed, that a force vastly superior to his own were in the neighborhood. He returned therefore to Bejar, where the inhabitants plainly evidenced their sympathies were with the enemy.

The weather has been unusually cold in Texas. A severe frost on the night of the 7th instant, chilled almost every kind of garden vegetables, and what is more calamitous, destroyed the Cotton then up, which from the early planting in the lower country, must have been a large proportion of the crop. Two of the oldest settlers of Austin's colony, say they never have seen so hard a frost in Texas. Should the dry weather continue, so as to prevent the opportunity of a replanting a good cotton crop may be expected this year.

We have also received a Velasco paper (the Herald) of the 13th which adds nothing further to our stock of information, except that the Texian Navy is almost in a state of mutilation, torn to pieces—without men—without provisions—almost without officers—several have resigned in consequence of the dilatory movements of the government in furnishing means to man and provision their vessels for service.

BURYING OF THE HEROES OF THE ALAMO. The remains of these brave men have been gathered, and placed in a coffin neatly covered with black, and having the names of Travis, Bowie and Crockett, engraved on the inside of the lid, and carried to Bejar, where they have been interred with military honors. The following eloquent address was delivered by Col. John N. Seguin, of the Texian Army, on the occasion:

Companions in Arms!!—These hallowed relics which we have now the melancholy task of bearing onward to consign to their kindred earth, are all that remains of those heroic men who so nobly fell, valiantly defending yon towers of the Alamo!—If they, my brave associates, preferred rather to die a thousand times, than basely to bow down under the vile yoke of tyranny, what a brilliant, what an illustrious example have they bequeathed to us! How worthy to illumine with unchangeable splendor the ever glowing pages of history! Even now the genius of liberty is looking down from her lofty seat, smiling with approbation upon our proceedings and calling to us in the names of our departed Travis, Bowie, Crockett, and their iron-hearted band—bid us, in imitating their mighty deeds, to secure like them, a mighty place upon the scroll of immortality. Since then, soldiers and fellow-citizens, undying fame is the glorious reward of those who fall in this noble contest, cheerfully will I encounter the most formidable dangers which fortune can crowd in the path of glory, in the noble attempt to achieve my country's independence, or regardless of whatever indignity the brutal ferocity of my enemies may offer to my lifeless body, joyfully perish on the field of battle, shouting the war cry of these heroes; God and liberty, victory or death!

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

We have received regular files of the Velasco Herald up to the 13, and the Telegraph to the 11th inclusive.

It appears that the Mexican squadron consists of the Vincitor del Alamo, General Teran, Libertado, Genl. Warren, all brigs of war, and the Genl. Hidalgo, an armed schooner. At the very moment when we

It may be of interest to some of your readers to know that Capt. Mayhew arrived in the Quebec last night, upon a "tour" through the United States.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1837.

Half past three o'clock.—There is a great agitation in Wall street, and it is thronged with people. A run is making upon the Mechanics' (deposit) Bank, and the mob are counting out specie as fast as they can; not in large amounts, however, but in fives and tens. Other banks are sending the Mechanics' Bank bags of specie. The attempt to break it then is all nonsense. As long as the depositors keep cool, the attempt to break it with fives and tens is all moonshine. The Bank is as safe as any in the street, or in the world. It has probably lost about 100,000 dollars by transactions with brokers. But what is that to a great bank like the Mechanics'! It is all panic, and nothing else.

The cause of this panic to-day was the sudden death of Mr. Fleming, who was found dead this morning in his bed. He, the President, and the Cashier of the bank had been requested to resign, and yesterday did resign, on account of the transactions to which I have alluded, which may be reputable—I do not know—but which, if they were, created great suspicion in the community. Mr. Fleming has ever borne the highest character. He was wounded most keenly by this affair. In the agony of mental anguish he was seized by a fit (apoplectic, I believe—so say physicians after a post mortem examination) and carried off! It being rumored that he had killed himself holders of the bills were frightened, and run on the bank. The bank commissioner, General Davis, read a statement on the steps of the bank, that all was safe, and has pledged his word in the evening papers; but that does not quiet the alarm. The bank has placarded that it will be open till 5 o'clock, two hours later than usual. It cannot be broken by runs.

We have two or three days later news from Europe. The New York packets were expected on the fourth of April in Liverpool with intense anxiety, but then they had not arrived. The cotton market is about the same.

The times here are as bad as ever. Gloom and despondency mark every face. There were eight or ten more failures yesterday afternoon. Stocks have taken another great fall to-day. United States Bank, the firmest of all, down to 108!!

ALBANY has gone for the Whigs by a tremendous majority. The famous fourth ward and all! The Whigs crew lustily, and the Albany Argus groans. The Regency capital is taken, and next the Whigs of New York will try to take the State. Nothing new from Boston.

NEW YORK, Saturday, 3 1/2 o'clock.

United States Bank Stock is down to 98!! This tells the whole story, and when a stock such as that falls, and falls, and is yet falling, the fact is, not only individual credit is gone, but bank credit is going. We have got at last to the specie currency. If labor accommodates itself to it, and it must anon, should "experiments" be persisted in, labor will get down to its six-pence a day.

I am weary of writing you. I am disgusted with the reiterated bad news every day's events compel me to tell. The report this morning, of the accuracy of which there does not seem to be any doubt, that the three banks in Buffalo had closed their doors, one a pet, all safety-funders, threw the city into a consternation. A ship from the Argus states that, at the request of Mr. Stebbins, bank commissioner, the Chancellor had issued an injunction for certain violations of their charters. The Argus calls upon people to make no sacrifices on the bills. If such an injunction was necessary, this happens to be the very worst time in the world for such a necessity.

The Committee of Merchants returned from Washington this morning. You know, without doubt, all they effected there! Their report will be submitted to a public meeting probably on Monday. The excitement here is intense. Public feeling is wound up to the highest pitch of indignation. The merchants know that the measures of the Administration have destroyed them, and now, when they are ruined, they see it turning its back upon them.

Gen. Scott has declined, entirely, the honor of a public dinner, on account of the depression of the times.

Another house—a brick and mortar house—tumbled down, about one o'clock, corner of William and Liberty streets, killing a boy, who happened to be in the cellar.

It is thought that the English were advised of the failure of the Josephs, by pickets, before the announcement here, for the bills of the Hermanns, it is said, have come back. If so, we shall soon know the effect in England of the bad news from America. The sooner the better: the state of suspense is horrible.

* We do not know. We have heard, however, and believe, that they effected nothing.

Selling rum on Sunday in Massachusetts is a penal offence. According to a law passed at the late session of the Legislature, "no licensed inn-holder, or any other person, shall sell any intoxicating liquor on Sunday, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars for the first offence, twenty dollars and his license for the second, offence and twenty dollars and imprisonment in the Common Jail for a third not exceeding ninety days for a third offence."

nothing on the subject, and before I could get it; and further, from what I could hear, I was at a loss to know whether I myself was viewed as friendly, or the reverse. The gentleman, however, there was a mistake on that subject; that it was commonly thought Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Ritchie, of whose character was friendly to Mr. Van Buren, but that was not so; they were warring with him believing it was his wish to make Mr. Rives the great man of Virginia. After some further conversation, I told him I would think of it till next evening, and would then tell what I thought. He did call next morning, when I requested him to say to the President, that I had no vision of knowing how other Senators would vote, and that the only advice I could give was, for the President to do what he believed to be his duty, leaving the Senators to discharge theirs. The committee was not sent in till the next morning, and in the mean time, Mr. Stevenson had been presiding officer at the Baltimore convention, and an active part in aiding to carry out the views and wishes of the President as to his successor.

(To be Continued.)

From the Correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1837.

The Hibernia, from Liverpool, April 2, arrived this morning. The political news is quite unimportant. The commercial news, of course, interests every body.

Bear in mind this fact. No American packet had arrived at Liverpool or London since the Geo. Washington sailed, which brought the last news to this port from Europe. Of course, then, the English, when the Hibernia sailed, knew nothing more of the money transactions in this country.—All we hear now is a confirmation of the support given to the American houses; the expectation of remittances from this country; and a belief that we should be able to stand the shock; because we had withstood the great fire, the cholera, &c. all the while forgetting that we must withstand the Administration, which is neither the great fire nor the cholera, as you well know.

These arrangements and expectations in England had given some confidence to the British money market. Cotton rallied a little, and then fell back. It is very clear that this arrival does not determine the character of the crisis. We must wait again.

From France we learn that the run upon the Savings' Banks continues; that the formation of a Ministry occupies the public attention; that there is great distress in the manufacturing cities, and particularly in Lyons. That country seems to be in a very unsettled condition, though the elections in the National Guards still show a strong attachment to the new dynasty.

There is such a rignarole of contradictory news from Spain, that I cannot make much of it. That nothing wonderful has happened there it is quite clear, else the newspapers would agree upon it.

From New England and the interior of New York there is nothing remarkable.—Mr. Webster left Boston on Saturday to go on his contemplated tour up the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony, and to-day he left this city for Philadelphia.

Arthur Tappan failed yesterday. He is said to be worth half a million clear; but if a man is worth ten millions in these times, and even has a million in deposits, say in New Orleans, he must fail in New York, if he owes \$40,000 only, which he cannot get here in money. The entire breaking up of our domestic exchanges, which the deposits banks cannot transact, puts every merchant at the disposal of chance. Mr. Tappan has made a good fight, but he has at last tumbled down by the whirlwind of the times. It is feared his failure will drag down others.

The East India merchants are now having hard times on account of the depression in the tea and silk trade. What is the matter with the People? I hear one now and then ask. They are sick with a new disease, I always answer. What is it? perhaps I am asked again. Why, a new plague has come upon us from the East, that storehouse of plague—the plague of despotism, and this is now ravaging America, just as it ravages the East.

The house of Bently & Co. has failed in Liverpool. The London Times in the city article of April 1st, talks of an arrangement which the Bank of England has made with the Bank of the United States, by which the Bank of the United States will be permitted to draw without a remittance in specie. If Mr. Biddle can bring this to pass, every body will be fascinated with "the monster." I have not time to inquire about this before the Express mail is off; but it is an important rumor.

STILL LATER.

NEW YORK, May 3.

Half past 3 o'clock.

Things are gloomy, and, if possible, more melancholy than ever. The failure of one who was considered one of the soundest brokers in Wall street has created great alarm. Another important house failing has also added to the alarm.

Safety Fund notes are a drug in Wall street to-day. They cannot be sold to any extent. Thus a man may fail with an arsenal of money in his hands. God knows I add nothing to sadden the sadness here. The truth can only be told in the picture of an individual distress among the mighty class of laborers thrown out of employ.

The Quebec, from Portsmouth, brought a day later news last night; but no news came by her of importance. The news from England is considered by thinking men not to be favorable. The worst is expected here. Hence stocks have taken another tumble. The stock of the Mechanics' Bank has gone down, on account of the broker operation I wrote you about last week, and the failure of a large importing house yesterday.

DEATH PREFERRED TO DISHONOR.

During the Irish "Reign of Terror," in 1796, a circumstance occurred, which to the days of Sparta would have immortalized the heroine; it is almost unknown, and even has ever traced the story. We need not to inquire into the principles that influenced her; suffice it that, in common with most of her stamp she beheld the struggle as one in which liberty warred with tyranny. Her only son had been taken in the act of rebellion, and was condemned by martial law, to death; she followed the officers on whom word his life depended, to the place of execution and besought him to spare the widow's stay; she knelt in the agony of her soul and clasped his knees, while her eyes, with the glare of a man, fell on her child beside him. The judge was inaccessible, the transgressor must die. But taking advantage of the occasion, he offered life to the culprit on condition of his discovering the members of the association with whom he was connected. The son wavered—the mother rose from her position of humiliation and exclaimed, "My child, my child,

MARRIED

In this County, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Arch'd. White, Mr. JAMES BIGHAM to Miss ISABELLA E. NEELY.

[We acknowledge the reception of a liberal portion of *Bride's Cake*; we wish them a liberal share of the pleasures and blessings of this life.]

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAS. T. J. ORT as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JESSE BRINS B. KEAY, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BRADY OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce PEARSON THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

The Hon. Robert F. Strange
HAS been appointed by the *Dialectic Society*, to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina.
May 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a note of hand given to John Osborne, for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, dated about the 15th of February, 1837. As the note was fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

WM. D. WINCHESTER.
148x

May 17, 1837.


Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of *Wm. J. Keahey & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.— Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement by Cash or Note, with Wm. J. Keahey.

WM. J. KEAHEY,
A. M. KANKIN.
154

May 18, 1837.

Wm. J. Keahey



HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he is better prepared than formerly, to accommodate satisfactorily, all who favor him with their patronage.

May 18, 1837.

To Tailors.

The subscriber would inform the trade, that he is agent for two of the most popular systems for Tailoring in the United States. Call and see something new.

WM. J. KEAHEY.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.
Samuel H. Smith and Mary his wife,
vs.
Robt. G. Flanagan and others.

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the *Charlotte Journal*, for Colbert Flanagan and Morgan Flanagan, two of the defendants in this case, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. x.
May 17, 1837. Price adv. 62½. 151

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.
John R. Williams,
vs.
Robert McComb and others.

IN this case, it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the *Charlotte Journal*, for Robert McComb, defendant in this case, and who resides out of the limits of this State, to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. x.
May 17, 1837. Price adv. 62½. 151

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.
Irwin & Elms,
vs.
William Carolan.

Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Thomas Charles and him summoned as Garnishee:

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the *Charlotte Journal*, that unless the said William Carolan appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment will be entered by default against him.

-Witness, Brady Oates, Clerk of the said Court; at Office, the 4th Monday of April, 1837. R. OATES, c. c. c.

